issue with any of the gentlemen whose names are attached to it, but simply to give the senator from Connecticut [Mr. Smrrrs] an opportunity to put to rest the rumors which are affout attaching the authorship, or at least the publication of it, to him.

Mr. MANGUM. I received, some fortnight ago, when confined to my bed by sickness, a circular to which some person, wholly unwarranted and unauthorized, had taken the hoerty to attach my name, stating, for reasons therein named, that I would withhold my vote from Mesers. Pierce and King. When I first looked at it, it struck me as rather a singular document, and I read it a second time. It then occurred to me that some person who considered himself quite smart had endeavored to play off a parody upon a publication which we all have a distinct recollection of, and in doing so had most unwarrantably med the names of gentlemen who knew nothing about this paper whatever, who were as ignorant of it as I am. I knew no more of it than you or any other gentleman in this chamber. I knew nothing about it, I think it is a very poor joke at the best. But I was really serprised to see, before I was able to resume my seat in this body, that this very poor joke was made the subject matter of sonatorial comment in this body. The whole thing is a painful attempt at a joke, and unworthy of consideration; and whoever the author of it may be, his honors will not be much increased, and in taking the liberty of using the names of gentlemen who know nothing about it he has acted in a most anpraiseworthy manner. I do not know the authorship of it. At the same time, I did not deem it a matter of sufficient moment to make a formal denial of it. I have no ambition to bring my name before the country in that way. I supposed that there was hardly any senator upon either side of the chamber who deemed it accordingly.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will take occasion to the process of the chamber who deemed it accordingly.

it accordingly.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will take occasion to state that when this discussion sprung up the other day he happened to be temporarily absent from the Senate chamber. As soon as he returned and saw the course of discussion, he resumed the chair, and put a stop to it by calling the senator from Tennessee [Mr. Jones] to order.

ate chamber. As soon as he returned and saw the course of discussion, he resumed the chair, and put a stop to it by calling the senator from Tennessee [Mr. Jone-] to order.

Mr. SMITH. I feel no disposition to complain now of the honorable senator from Illimois, [Mr. Douglas,] under the circumstances of the case. But I certainly did feel a very great degree of surprise that a subject of this character should have been brought up for discussion in this Senate chamber; though, perhaps it was hardly worth while for me to manifest the little irritation that I did upon the occasion to which I refer. I desire to cheriah kind and amicable relations with the senators to whom I now allude, and I do not intend to have any controversy with them upon this or any other subject, if I can avoid it. But I am even now, in some degree, surprised that the honorable senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] should say that he believed that a document of this character had really been circulated over the country as an electioneering document. The idea of the gentleman would seem to be, that that pottion of the members of Congreas who are friendly to the election of General Scott are really trying to use a paper of this kind to promote his election. That is paying a pretty poor compliment, in my judgment, to the intelligence of the American people. This paper is obviously a mere parody upon a certain publication issued by members of the House of Representatives—some of whom are among my very particular friends—and was never intended as a blow at the democratic candidate for the presidency. And I will now say, what I did not feel disposed to say the other day, that, parody as at its, and as miserable as it may be, I am satisfied, from the statements of gentlemen with whom I have conversed, that no one of the gentlemen whose names are appended to that paper had anything to do with it in any way whatever. The honorable senator from Illinois has said that somebody has franked this paper. Will he say whose name appeared upon that frank?

Mr. D

That was the private reason I stated the other day, in order to get a denial from the senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Smrrtt]

I will now add a word in reply to the honorable senator's surprise that I should express a belief that it was true. I will only state that, upon that statement of fact, I could not doubt it; and I was only amazed, and am now amazed, that the senator would allow himself to rest under such an imputation when by one word he could put an end to it at once. His denial would have been as conclusive with me as the denial of any gentleman whose name is attached to that paper.

pot a end to it at lose. His denial of any gentleman whose name is attached to that paper.

Mr. SMITH. I do not apprehend any impulation from such a miserable matter as this. If I have not character enough to go along through the world without suffering from imputations of this character, come from whatever quarter they may, and these romors in regard to my conduct, then the refutations would be of but little use. But I will add here, in justice to my most excellent friend, Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, that he told me that some of his democratic friends showed him that paper, and seked him whether his name, which appeared upon the paper, was really a frank. He said he took it for grunted that it was all intended as a mere joke; and he said "Oh, yes, gentlemen; it is all right." He did not suppose that the gentlemen who addressed him were in carnest, and he was not himself in carneat. He says, that in point of fact he never did frank the paper—at least, he never did so knowingly. I understood him to say that what purported to be his name upon the paper was not his genuine signature. I will leave the subject here, as I do not think it ought to occupy the time of the Senate.

Mr. Walker The leave which was addressed to

his name upon the paper was not his genuine signature. I will leave the subject here, as I do not hink it ought to occupy the time of the Senate.

Mr. WALKER. The letter which was addressed to the senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douolas,] and which has been read here, as the Senate will perceive, imposes perhaps upon me the duty of saying a few words in relation to this matter. I will be very brief. The letter to the senator from Illinois is entirely satisfactory to me, so far as mything he may have had to do with this paper is concerned. I do not believe that either of these gentlemen had anything to do with that paper. I do not believe they knew, when it was got up, that it was being prepared, and I believe that their names were used entirely without their authority. I might say more in regard to others had they addressed me, but they have not; they have addressed the senator from Illinois. Had the debate upon the part of one senator here, the senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Sarrar,] as if occurred the other day, been correctly reported, I might have something to say in regard to him and his connexion with this matter. But it is not correctly reported. What he said was, the he was here to transact legislative business, and not to resent blanck guardism brought up in the Senate. As reported, he is made to say that he was here to transact legislative business, and not to resent blanck particular for me than I do. But for the occasion when there is no other recort than dignity. I think it is a very poor thing, and it is a very absurd thing when it is thus resorted to; and that, too, by those who have about as I little of it as an organ-ginder's montkey. I do not apply that to anybody here, of course. But while I excuse the honorable genulemen who have spoken upon this subject, I must say in regard to the senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Sarrar,] and that, too, by those who have about as I little of it as an organ-ginder's montkey. I do not apply that to anybody here, of course. But while I excuse the honorable genuleme

In regard to the senator from Connecticut, [M SMITH.] that as long as that debate stands as it is not reported, I shall have nothing to say to that senator under any circumstances, except this—that unless hences it here, I shall believe he signed that circular.

The PRESIDENT called the senator to order.

I The Reporter alone is responsible for the correctnes of the report of the debate alluded to, as published in the "Union," no part of it having been revised.—REPORTER.

Mr. SMITH. I should like an opportunity to reply to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH. I should like an opportunity to reply to the gentleman.

The PRESIDENT. By the unanimous consent of the Senate, the gentleman will be permitted to proceed; but the Chair will take occasion to state, that although this debate, which is wholly out of order, is sanctioned by the unanimous consent of the Senate, he will feel himself bound to arrest personalities.

There being no objection,

Mr. SMITH said: Mr. President, I have no idea of including in annual consent of the senate of the senate

Mr. SMITH said: Mr. President, I have no idea of indulging in any personalities whatever. I understood the senator from Wisconsin to say that the remarks I made, under some little irritation, were not truly reported, believe that they were exactly reported, word for word, thought that I was justified in making these remarks, I thought that the gentleman had brought into the Senate chamber a matter that had nothing whatever to do with the business before the Senate. I thought he introduced it for the purpose of trifling with my feelings. I thought he intended something more than nerely to introduce a little playful amusement into the Senate chamber. If I had supposed that the object of the senator was not to trifle with my feelings, I might not have indulged, and should not have indulged, in the serviny of remark which I used on that occasion. Now, Mr. I resident, I should like to know what this subject had to do with the Senate. What had it to do with the business which was pending before the Senate? We had before us a question in relation to the Sault St. Marry's canal

bill; and I had made some remarks upon that hill. How pertinent they were, or how worthy of consideration, I do not know. And what was it that the senator did? He goes out into the newspapers, and brings into the chamber a circular to which some I unauthorized, had taken tating, for reasons therein I may vote from Mesars. looked at it, it struck me, and I read it a second hat made person who could endeavored to play off a chi we all have a distinct had most unwarrantably who knew nothing about as ignorant of it as I amount or any other gentleman in about it. I think it is a ti was really serprised to my seat in this body, that the subject matter of sena. The whole thing is a novorthy of consideration; sy be, his honors will not give the history of using the vnothing about it he has manner. I do not know me time, I did not deem it om y name before the counsulation and the behavior and the places—it is to me a matter of the migration of the proposition of the places—it is to me a matter of the member of the places—it is to me a matter of the interpretable of the migration of the places—it is to me a matter of the migration of the places—it is to me a matter of the interpretable of the migration of the places—it is to me a matter of the interpretable of the day.

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The whole thing is a more than the places—it is to me a matter of the member of the day of the place of the day.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up, and debated migration of the day of the day of the place of the day.

luring the remainder of the day.
[The report will be published hereafter.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON. SUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR PRESIDENT',

FRANKLIN PIERCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM R. KING. OF ALABAMA.

Congress-Monday. SENATE.—The civil and diplomatic bill was taken and discussed until one o'clock.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, moved that his resolution pr viding for a recess daily from 4, p. m., until 7, p. m., be taken up for consideration; which was not agreed toayes 18, noes 24. The river and harbor bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglas submitted an amendment to authorize th several States to levy tonnage duties for the improvemen

of their rivers and harbors; which gave rise to a long Mr. Charlton offered an amendment to the amendment

which he subsequently withdrew. At the request of several senators, who desired mor

ime to examine the proposed amendment of Mr. Doug las he withdraw it Mr. Atchison desired a vote upon that amendment

and as Mr. Douglas had withdrawn it, he offered the same amendment himself. Mr. Charlton renewed his amendment to the amend

ment, which Mr. Atchison accepted. Mr. Mason called for the yeas and nays on it; which were ordered. After further discussion, the amendment was rejected-yeas 17.

After debating various other amendments until hall past nine o'clock, the bill was reported to the Senate and the Senate adjourned.

House of REPRESENTATIVES .- The bill for the bette protection of life on steamboats, &c., was considered and, before it was finally disposed of, the morning hour ex pired, and then the bill granting a pension to John LeRoy was taken up and passed. Mr. Olds introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into and report upon the connexion of Mr. Corwin with the Gardiner claim as counsel; which, after being debated by Mr. O. and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was agreed to.

The House next considered the naval steamer appropria ation bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was subsequently passed. Afterwards the bills for the relief of Margaret L. Worth, widow of the late General Worth, of the United States army, and for the relief of the orphan children of the late Captain Samuel Plummer, were taken up and passed.

The House then went again into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, wherein the light, hones appropriation bill was considered. Afterwards the com mittee rose, and the House adjourned.

General Scott's and Mr. Seward's Hostility to Foreigners.

The public is already in possession of the evidence General Scott's hostility to our adopted citizens. He testifies to his bitter feelings towards them in his letter to Mr. Reed, which the whig managers attempted, and failed in the attempt, to prove a forgery. He testifies to

correct any error in the report, when he acknowledged its And he refuses to answer the question whether he issued

sued allusion was made to Governor Smith's scheme of gentlemen as Hon. Messrs. Mangum and Stanly in a to this effect :

"N W YORK HAS SUPPRIED EXCEEDINGLY FOR SEVERAL TEARS PAST FROM THE ENGEMOUS INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS FROM FOREIGN SHORES. THE EVIL IS EVERY DAY MULTIFLYING, AND HAS NEGROES, SUPPLIED WITH RETURN CARGOES OF GERMANS, ISING, AND OTHERS OF FOREIGN NATIVITY, RASY TO BE PICKED UP IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK."

Such is the language used by the head of the Scott party, in conversation with Governor Smith, of Virginia, as detailed in his presence in the Senate of the United States. The accuracy of the report was not then questioned, and it is therefore admitted to be a faithful exression of the feelings which Mr. Seward entertains for charge now made against him may well be compared with our foreign citizens. He affirmed that New York had suffered exceedingly from foreigners; that the evil was sent Gen. Taylor as acceptable to the South on the slave every day multiplying; that unmigration was a serious question, and to the abolition North at the same time. social grievance; and that he would be pleased to see re- The letter circulated under whig franks, and signed by

The old federal party enacted the alien laws, and the whigh of the present day entertain the principles and feelings of the old federalists. The men who leave Euope to find an asylum in America are chiefly industric

enough of opinion fettered by the minions of centralization and tyranny; and they will not join the whigs these circumstances show that the circular is one of in their efforts to concentrate all power in the hands of in their efforts to concentrate all power in the hands of the federal government, to build up pampered interests got up under high whig authority, to help Gen. Scott. around it, to give up the poor to the care of the rich, and to yield up labor to the tender mercies of incorporated capital. This accounts for the hostility which General Scott, Mr. Seward, and the whig party generally, bear towards our adopted citizens, and the readiness with which that party has always united with the native Americans, franks of whig members? We suspect his caution in who wish to extend the privileges of citizenship to none

but those born in the United States.

Mr. Seward is now the leader of the Scott party which is attempting to mislead the Germans, Irish, and others of foreign nativity, with professions of confidence and esteem, and to bribe them by vague promises of public lands; and which is insulting the Catholic portion of them by appeals to their religious feelings, intended to array them against the democratic candidate because of the existence of a religious test in New Hampehire, which he attempted to repeal; and to induce them to give from voting at all until they have served twelve months in the army or navy of the United States. Parties should rely on aguments addressed to the whole people, and not on appeals to particular interests, classes, or religions; but when we see such appeals made-when we see th whig party attempting to impose on the religious zeal of dishonest practices—it becomes our duty to expose the imposture, and to hold up the impostors in their true. The Republic pretends to sneer at the idea that the character. For the first time in our history, one of the tends directly to subvert that article of the constitution which guaranties religious freedom by means of a Pro- and fraudulent packages; and we hold that it is compe ple of the true character of the men who would bring a Greek horse within the walls. With that purpose we of? have exposed the character of that party which is seeking to arouse the religious feelings of a large portion of our citizens of foreign birth, by exposing the views of its candidate, as witnessed by his desire to deprive them of the right of suffrage until they have served twelve nonths in the army or navy; and of the esteem in which they are held by Mr. Seward, the leader of that portion of the whig party which triumphed at Baltimore, as witnessed by his declaration that the foreign immigration was a nuisance, and that he wished to send Germans, Irish, and others of foreign birth, to the South as return cargoes for shipments of free negroes from Virginia.

Evidences of a Bad Exposure for the Scott Leaders.

The denial of the whig leaders, whose names are at tached to the circular representing them as democrats opposed to Pierce and King, is a most tame and tardy way to convince the public that they have been damaged by this use of their names, and that the paper so largely circulated under their auspices is a "hoax." Everything tends to show that the affair was got up by whig authority; and that those who endeavor to escape a responsibility which exposure has made troublesome, do so by bad management. Mr. Stanly, who denies it, is one of the of denial from Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, one of the pubsigners; not a word, though days have passed since the the thumb-screws to the clerks, in order to obtain nious debate has resulted from the exposure.

ners to this discreditable paper is Hon Truman Smith, of Connecticut. He REFUSES TO DENY HIS PARTICIPATION IN THIS RAD BUSINESS. Hear him in the debate of Saturday last, as contained in yesterdayle Republic; and remember that these equivocal words were forced from him by the able and thorough manner in which his conduct has been dissected by Senators Douglas and Walk-

"As to the senator's surprise that he had not given a de nial to this before, and had not denies the imputations which rumor placed upon him, he would say that if he had not character enough to stand the assaults, suspicions, and imputations made upon him, without an express denial on

the fraud set forth in the circular which represented him as a democrat who would not support Pierce and King His excuse is that his character must be his best answer He will make no other. This pretext places such strange position. They deny that they signed the circular, and deny it indignantly. Surely they have "character" enough to treat it with contempt, if Mr. Smith they had nothing to do with it. The Republic of yesterday next steps in to rescue Mr. Smith from his dilemma. How it does this its own language will show : "The charge of an atnesses to pass off Mr. Truman Smith, in the State of Connecticus, as a 'secoding democrat,' is no ridiculous to deceive anybody; and Mr. Smith was perfectly right in treating the charge and its authors

The "character" of Mr. Truman Smith as a politicia a well enough known to the country to render it unneces sary for us to answer this contemptible plea in his be-half. His mysterious and stubborn refusal to answer the his celebrated system in 1848, by which he aided to reprenativity, on their way to the South in exchange for the the expedient which, among others, contributed to defeat the democratic party in 1848.

The circumstances in regard to the publication, prepar ation, and circulation of this attempt at deception me leave the impression that it was concected and adopt of as a regular whig document. The admission of

laborers, flying from the burdens of monopolies and class Colonel Ward, a whig of the House, that it was his legislation, or lovers of freedom escaping from the re-ligious and political oppressions of the Old World. As a natural consequence, such men join the democratic party. In Europe they have seen enough of the protection which the rich extend to the poor—enough of labor crushed to the earth by the weight of favored classes—evade, and barely succeeds in evading, the most skilful efforts of the democrats to extract a reply from him ;-all

We admire the prudence of Senator Truman Smith. It is admirable, and is his best course. How does he know that a few days will not prove that the letter wa issued from a whig printing office in this city, signed in view of the probable happening of such a contingency; and in that event his position would be most unenviable indeed. In the meanwhile we propose asking a few questions in connexion with this strange proceed ing; and we hope Mr. Smith, the Republic, and other par ties, will not refuse to answer:

1st. Was not this disgraceful circular printed in the Re public office?

2d. Was not its publication seperintended by two leading whige-both members of the whig committee here-one a senator, and the other not long since an officer their votes to a candidate who wishes to prohibit them under the present administration? or were they not present at the time the letter was printed?

3d. Did not these same parties, or one of them, prepare the circular for the printers? or did they not hand the "copy" into the printing office?

The whole history of the circular demands that these questions should be frankly answered. The whig deaders the Catholics, and to lead our adopted citizens astray by had better make a clean breast of it before further exposures ren

suing of such a circular, and its distribution through the great parties has openly addressed itself to the sectarian mails under the frank of members of Congress, would be feelings of a large class, and has attempted to drag reli- a breach of privilege, or a transaction which might be ingion into the political arena—a course of procedure which quired into by Congress. We hold that it is a breach of privilege to use the right to frank by sending false testant and Catholic struggle, which must repeat on a tent for Congress to examine into such conduct, and, on larger theatre the horrible scenes which were enacted by due proof, expel from its body any member who may be the mob in Philadelphia. Under such circumstances, it guilty of it. If Congress cannot take cognizance of a becomes the duty of every good citizen to warn the peo- fraud on the government and a cheat on the people when committed by its members, what can it take cognizance

Black Mail

We understand that the whig managers in this city have been levying black mail on the clerks in the depart ments, in order to raise funds to circulate abolition attacks on General Scott in the North and new Boston libels through the South, and fraudulent circulars whereever they may serve the ends of the Scott party. We are informed that the thumb-screws are applied to the clerks after the following manner: Notes are written soliciting the pleasure of an interview at a certain dry-good establishment on the avenue, and directed to the clerks in the different departments. The recipients of these notes accord the interview, of course; when they are told that their salaries were given by the whig party, and that the managere expect them to contribute from them in order to sustain the party. True, times are hard, and the great increase in the cost of living has reduced many of the clerks to hard shifts, and forced them to aspeal to Congress for increased pay; but still the whig ship is becalm ed, and the current is carrying it rapidly on the rocks. and "the wind must be raised," or it will soon be a total

When the whig party came into power in 1941, M Webster issued a circular to the heads of department de nouncing the interference of office-holders in election promptest partisans of the whigs; but he permits a number of days to clapse before he relieves himself of Afterwards a commission was instituted to inquire int the odium incurred by the circular. The circular itself the conduct of persons employed on the public building was printed in this journal more than a week ago; but in this city with reference to their connexion with elec it elicited no word of contradiction from the usually-ready tioneering movements. The intention was to punish any Mr. Stanly. The debate in the Senate took place nearly interference by democratic clerks and contractors in week ago, holding him up as one of the signers; but the election of 1810, and make room for new appoint it elicited no word of comment or contradiction from the ments from the active whig politicians. During the last ever-ready Mr. Stanly. Mr. Ward, whose name is at Congress Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina—the same Mr. tached to it, and under whose frank it was circulated. Stanly whose name appears in Scott documents and was silent for more than a week, in the midst of the ac- Scott circulars—raised an inquisitorial committee to ascusations of the democrats and the apologies of the whigs; certain what clerks had contributed money or written ar and he has not yet fully met the issue. We have a sort ticles in the newspapers during the canvass of 1848. Now we find that the whig managers in this city, throug lished signers, but not a word from the other four the convenient agency of a mercantile firm, are applying fraud was first exposed, and an animated and acrimo- from the treasury to enable them to war against the in terests of the people. We would, therefore, call especial But the most silent and mysterious of the whole crowd attention to that portion of Mr. Webster's circular which denounces such practices :

" Sta : The President is of opinion that it is a great abus to bring the patronage of the general government into con-flict with the freedom of elections, and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

"He therefore directs that information be given to a officers in your department of the public service that parti others in your department of the phole service that part-san interference in popular elections, whether of State of-ficers or officers of this government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the pay-ment of any contribution or assessment on salaries, or of-ficial compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as a cause of removal.

"It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in

imputations made upon him, without an express denial on his part, so every such occasion, THEN ANY DENIAL OR EXPLANATION BY HIM WOULD BE OF LITTLE AVAIL."

And this is all! Does the senator from Connecticut see where this language resistlessty leads him? He is the well-known, constant, and active manager of the whig committee room here. He superintends its printing. His frank covers multitudinous documents against the democracy. To him come directed the heavy loads of whig pamphlets against Pierce and King from the office of the abolition oracle, the New York Tribune.

And he refuses to answer the question whether he issued And he refuses to answer the question whether he issued authority, opinion stepsedting public mean or public meanures, or in the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression.

"It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of his the free and proper expression and malintenance of the the free and proper expression and malintenance of the the free free and proper expression and malintenance of the the free free and proper expression and malintenance of the stream of the free free and proper expression and malintenance of the stream of the pr

DANIEL WEBSTER."

The Wade Declaration.

The Republic of yesterday contains a letter, taken from the Norfolk (Va.) Courier, from Hon. B. F. Wade, sen ator from Ohio, which denies that he wrote a letter to Hon. Mr. Tilden, a leader in the Scott ranks of the same State, detailing a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared that he would rather cut of his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery. The reported declaration has been used by General Scott's friends the Northwest in order to attract the abolitionists; and it now becomes the duty of Mr. Tilden, who is charged with having put it into circulation, to give his testimon on the subject. We notice that the whig papers, in pub-lishing Mr. Wade's letter, place over it the heading "another falsehood exposed." They should add that the false hood was of whig coinage and invention, and was pu in circulation in Ohio in order to advance the interest the whig party; and had it not proved to be a double edged sword, we doubt whether it would ever have been denied or exposed. Such impositions are the necessary consequences of running a candidate who refuses speak out openly to the people; and candidates occupying that position, like General Taylor and General Scott are nominated for the express purpose of practising such falsehoods upon the people.

We learn by telegraph that the Hon. Thomas A. Hen dricks, of Indiana, was unanimously recommanded for Conppt.

gress from the Indianapolis district, by the democratic of district convention which met at that place on Saturday. Gen. Pierce and the Religious Test.

The calumny which represented Gen. Pierce as hostile the Catholics has been already sufficiently refuted, and has fallen into that utter and universal contempt which

The following conclusive statement on the subject made by Catholics residing in the immediate vicinity of Gen. Pierce's home, and who have therefore been themselves the witnesses of his efforts in favor of religiou iberty, is not now needed for Gen. Pierce's vindica

But its publication will serve a good purpose, as show-ing the desperation and audacity of falsehood which must from the first bave characterized the attempt to misrepresent Gen. Pierce on this question.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) August 13, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that an impression has obtained in Wisconsia to a considerable extent, and especially among that portion of your people that are Catholics, that General Franklin Pierce, of this State, was unfriendly to Catholics as a rollgious sect, and that an attempt has been made to hold him responsible for the odious religious test contained in the constitution of this State, the undersigned, Catholic citizens of Concord, deem it our duty to say that the Catholics of this State and of New England, and especially that portion of them that are of his political opinions. CONCORD, (N. H.,) August 13, 1852.

the Catholics of this State and of New England, and especially that portion of them that are of his political opinions, entertain for him the highest respect as a politician and a man. Especially do they feel under great obligations to him for his powerful efforts in the convention to expunge that odious "test" from the constitution of New Hampshire, and for his efforts before the people to have the amendment to the constitution adopted which provided for the striking out the religious test.

Any impression of the kind indicated does Gen. Pierce great injustice, and we regret that for partisan purposes he has been thus misrepresented. We send this to you, not for electioneering or partisan purposes, but as a simple act of justice to one of the strongest opponents the odious "test" has in New Hampshire, and to one of the most liberal and of justice to one of the strongest opponents the odious "test" has in New Hampshire, and to one of the most liberal and tolerant of its citizens. We have been present in several meetings, and at the last town meeting, when this proposed amendment was submitted to the people, and have heard Gen. Pierce address the people in favor of abolishing this "test," and any spirressifiation that he is opposed to striking. "test," and any representation that he is opposed to striking out that "test," or that he has not exerted bimself to have norance, or malicious misrepresentation of the man, hi character and course, in relation to this "test" question.

Christopher Hart,
Thomas McGrath,
Michael Durning,
Martin Lawler,
James Hart,
William Connolly,
Thomas Marnford,
Thomas Marphy,
Richard Wheelehan, Richard Wheeleha James Leshy, Timothy Lynch, Charles O'Bryon, Owen Garland, Martin Casy, John Thompson, John Murphy, Thomas Thompson, Edmond Sullivan,

John Geenty,
John Geenty,
Patrick Luminer,
Michael McCabe,
D. Flynn,
Thomas Clark,
Patrick Mehan,
Luke Benson,
John Gallagher,
William Sheehan,
Michael Murphy,
Barnard McDonald,
Barnard Callance,
John Lynch,
Barney Halpin,
Phillip Halpin,
James McCone,
Riobard Lunird,
Patrick McCone. ·SAugust 16, 1852.

I, the undersigned, resident Catholic pastor of Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, certify that the above-signed gentiomen are citizens of Concord, and know them to be citizens of good standing and Catholics; and, more over, I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in their statement of facts relative to the course of Gen. Pierce. WILLIAM MeDONALD, Catholic pastor.

To John White, esq., Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

The Republic must like the company of abolitionists for it can only be for the sake of keeping itself in such company that it persists in the exploded and disgraced alumny which charges Franklin Pierce with lending countenance and aid to abolitionism.

The Republic's pretext for now renewing this charge ound in some half a dozen affidavits. Two of these, we believe, are intended to prop up the character of Foss. The rest have no bearing at all upon the case, being merely vague recollections of what the witnesses think their mpressions were of Foss's report when they first saw it

We hope the Republic will go on in this business. We tre quite willing to see it fill its columns with such of idavits as it now publishes.

We oppose to just so many of these as the Republic and its abolitionist conspirators can get up-

1st. The positive declaration of Gen. Pierce himsel hat the Foss report was a gross and absurd misrepreentation of his speech ; and,

2d. The voice of the meeting itself, as given over the ignature of more than one hundred of the most responsible and influential persons who attended it, including all its officers, whose statement, fully and explicitly branding the report of Foss as a foul calumny, we have lately

If, in the face of such facts, the Republic thinks it can complish anything against General Pierce by bringing orward abolitionists, who, in order to defeat him, will swear that he is an abolitionist, then we hope that journal will go on to the end of the chapter.

One effect, however, the Republic's course must promen are willing to swear Gen. Pierce down if they can and it must also show what tactics the Sewardite lead ers and organs are willing to resort to, to enable the abo litionists thus to avenge themselves upon the man who has done most to put them down.

If Gen. Pierce only had talked abolitionism a little a New Boston, we should not have seen abolitionists now warming and awearing against him.

The Hillsborough Meeting.

A friend, writing a private letter from the scene of this asm was altogether unequalled by that of any similar as pecial pains to estimate correctly the number present, and he is satisfied that it could not be less than twenty-five

howard.

The speeches of the distinguished democrats who left Washington to participate in the proceeding—Messra. Clemens and Weller, of the Senate, and Messra. Gorman and Savage, of the House—were received with the great-est applause. We learn that a full report of the meeting will soon be published.

The Pardon of Drayton and Savres.

The Boston Liberator, published by the notoriou Garrison, copies the National Intelligencer's announcement of the pardon of Drayton and Sayres, the negrostealers, and terms it an "unspeakably gratifying announcement." The Liberator adds: "It is privately said
that to Mr. Sumner much credit is due for his perseverof the Third Ward Democratic Association, to which they have he ing efforts to procure the release of these martyrs in the cause of bleeding humanity, whose incarceration in the Vashington prison for an act of Christian benevolence will ever affix a deep stain to the character of our na ional government.

We perceive by the official register of the" Wester Military Institute," located at Drennons Lick, Kentucky, hat the institution is in a flourishing condition-cor aining no less than one hundred and sixty-six cadet We observe that a law school is attached to it, under the charge of the Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, United State district Judge, in which common law and civil law are taught, and degree of "Bachelor of Laws" conferred. The scond Monday of September is the commencement of

On 20d August, by Rev. P. STANLT, Mr. JOHN H. BARKER MARGARET RHINE, of this District.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of Mr. EDWIN W. L. cear Brentsville, Prince William county, Virginia, CB EICHARD YOUNG, in the 19th year of his age, son of E Corne, easy, of Frince George's county, Maryland.

Amiable in disposition, uncontaminated by any vice, we show of a high and noble character, he hid fair to realize t

Arrival of the Atlantic -Four Days Later from

Europe.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, Captain West, with four days later advices from all parts of Europe, reached her dock at New York about half past three o'clock yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 11th instant at a quart ter past four o'clock, p. m., and arrived at the Hook at 10 o'clock on Saturday night—thus making the passage in ten days and seven hours. The Atlantic has now made the four quickest successive trips ever accomplished between New York and Liverpool.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, 7th instant, at ten minutes past 5 o'clock.

The news by the Atlantic is of no special importance. The fishery question is discussed in most of the London papers, and has caused a slight depression in the funds. The general belief appears to be that the matter will be settled amicably.

settled amicably.

Mr. J. Macgregor, formerly President of the Board of Trade, publishes a letter in the Daily News and other metropolitan papers, strongly in favor of an amicable adjustment of the fishery question. On the same subject the Daily News of the with says, in its remarks on the money market: "As regards one of the points that have told very sensibly in favor of the bears, viz: the American fishery dispute, we are in a position to state, from the best authority, that in the present position of the affair there is not the slightest ground for the fear that any interruption of our friendly relations with the United States will ensue."

The London Times of the 9th has a leader in favor of the British claims. The Morning Herald (government organ) has the following, which may be regarded as semi-official:
"In reference to a question which naturally, at this

the British claims. The Morning Herald (government organ) has the following, which may be regarded as semi-official:

"In reference to a question which naturally, at this moment, absorbs the public attention both in England and the United States, the facts are as follow: Her Majesty's government have made no new claims on the United States, and have withfrawn no concessions made to that government. No renewal of the long-vexed question respecting the Bay of Fundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845 respecting that arm of the sea (guarded as it was by his lordship by an assertion of our rights over the whole bay) remains where it was. The dispated interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of 1843 remains where it was. All that has been done by the government is to strengthen our squadron on the coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not and never did dispute—namely, that of retaining exclusively in our possession the water within three miles of our own shores from the eneroachments of both the French and American fishermen; and the American vessel, the Coral, alluded to, was seized within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French one on the same coast. Our right is that which demands the respect of all nations of the globe—one acknowledged by the international law; and if for many years our successive governments have neglected to protect their leilow-subjects as France and the United States always protect theirs, both in America and in the channel, we can only be grateful to our present ministers for repairing their fatal supineness. We shall return to this subject, upon which both here and across the Atlantic the public have been most grossly misinformed and misled."

The Times reviews at great length the course pursued by the New York courts and government in relation to the lightive Kaine. The apparent difficulty is attributed entirely to the approaching presidential election, and

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of ex-King Jerome, has been offered the ministry to the United States in room of M. Sartiges. M. Bonaparte has declined the embassy, but will go temporarily to Washington. We give the report as it is current.

Petitions for the creation of the empire were extending throughout France.

The rumor of the bombardment of Tripoli was nearly but not quite correct. Despatches dated 30th of July had but not quite correct.

thoughout France.

The rumor of the bombardment of Tripoli was nearly but not quite correct. Despatches dated 30th of July had arrived in Paris, announcing that the prisoners respecting whom the difficulty occurred had been given up about the moment the French ships were about to open fire. The cause of the difficulty was the ill treatment of two French deserters who had taken refuge at Tripoli, where attempts were made to convert them to Islamism. The men claimed the protection of the French consul general; but, notwithstanding his interference, they were littreated and thrown into prison. Immediately on the news reaching France, a squadron was ordered to sail from Toulon, on the 20th July, for Tripoli, with orders to effect the release of the two prisoners, or to destroy the town. On the afternoon of the 28th the squadron anchored before Tripoli, and summoned the commandant (for the Pasha had fled into the interior) to deliver up the men by sunrise next morning. No suswer having been returned by seven o'clock, the merchant vessels in the bay hauled out of the reach of the guns, the consuls struck his flag, and, with the other Christian residents, went on board the fleet. The squadron was affoat to open fite on the town, after a last summons to the commandant, when, at 9, a. m., the men were promised to be surrendered, and a. p. m., were given up. Next morning, the 30th, the fleet put to sea.

Conspiracy is traity—A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrests of members of the revolutionary committee, residing in Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian consult of Genoa, hearing of the death of a person, a Lombard by birth, went to place seals on his property, when it was found that the deceased was one of the paymaners of the conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered, being by means of silk handserchiefs, the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing, the writing being brought out by the sume operation. In consequence of this di

cal washing, the writing being brought out by the sa operation. In consequence of this discovery, various rests have taken place at Fonara and other places in Roman States.

The Belgiam ministry, with the exception of Mr. Frere Arban, retain office.

Commercial relations between France and Belgium bad been established on the former footing. The common-law treaty of 1848 had not been renewed.

The Queen of England was on a visit to Belgium.

PRUSSIA. The Berlin papers state that the postal treaty with America was about to be concluded. The cholera was raging frightfully at Dantzig and throughout Poland.

CAPE OF GOOD ROPE.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represent the condition of affairs there as truly desperate. The Kaffirs continued their outrages unchecked, and Gen. Cathcart has as yet adopted no measures to put a stop to their predatory excursions. The inhabitants were abandoning the colory in great numbers.

into as yet adopted no measures to put a stop to their predatory excursions. The inhabitants were abandoning the colony in great numbers.

The Propontie steamer had arrived with Cape dates to July 1st. Affairs were in the most deplorable condition. Detached parties of troops were continually attacked by the Kaffirs, ammunition captured, and the troops killed. Townships had been attacked, cattle driven off, and the mails captured.

Advices from Africa state that the slave trade was flourishing. Two steamers, having each on board 500 flourishing. Two steamers, having each on board 500 negroes, and a sailing vessel with 400, had eluded the British cruisers. At the factory at Rio Ponzos 2,000 slaves were awaiting embarcation.

(ig-Democratic Rally I—Pich Ward Democratic sectation, Capitol Hill.—This association will hold a grand rail their bickory pole and stand in East Capitol street, at half-past se victock, on Wednesday evening next, the 25th lumint, at which Jackson Democratic Association, the Pierce and King Association the Pierce and King Association. the rist, second. Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Ward, Assections are respectfully invited to be present in mose; and it is respectfully engagement from the respectfully suggested that they come in processions with baconess and transparencies. Let it be a grand rally in front of the Capitol.

The meeting will be addressed by Gea. A. C. Bodge, Henry May say, Senator Bradbury, Hon. Daniel Mace, and, it is hoped, by otherminent individuals.

N. M. Jandetta, Secretary.

On the Deviations of the Company, by Captain John son, Royal navy. Voi 1, 1852, Bentham on the Civil Concerns of the Navy. 1 voi. Naval Tactics; by Captain Mooranom, Royal navy. 1 voi. Naval Architecture; translated from Clairbois, by Captain Straage

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